Classic of the Chinese School of Law (London, 1928). Another book on the Legalists is by the famous Liang Ch'i-ch'ao—Leang K'i-Tch'aOj *La Conception de la Loi et les Theories des Legistes a la Veille des Ts'in. Extrait de I'Histoire des Theories polltiques b la Veille des Ts'in,* translated by J. Escarra and R. Germain (Peking, 1926). This is a translation of sections of a larger book and appears in English as Chapter VII and Appendix VI of Liang Ch'i-ch'ao, *History of Chinese Political Thought during the Early Tsin Period,* translated by L. T. Chen (New York, 1930). See also E. R. Hughes, *Political Idealists and Realists of China oj the Fourth and Third Centuries B.C. (Journal of North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,* 1932, Vol. 63, pp. 46-64). On Han Fei-Tzu, see W. K. Liao, *The Complete Works of Han Fei Tzu* (Vol. I, London, 1939).

On Yang Chu see A. Forke, *Yang Chu's Garden of Pleasure* (London, 1912).

Excerpts from the philosophers of the Chou are in L. Wieger, *A History of the Religious Beliefs and Philosophical Opinions in China,* translated by E. T. C. Werner (Hsien-hsien, 1927) and E. R. Hughes, *Chinese Philosophy in Classical Times* (London, 1942).

On the philosophers of the Chou see also Fung Yu-lan, *A History of Chinese Philosophy,* translated by D. Bodde (Peiping, 1937), an excellent product of modern Chinese scholarship; A. Waley, *Three Ways oj Thought in Ancient China* (London, 1939); A. Forke, *Geschichte der alien Chinesischen Philosophie* (Hamburg, 1927); Liang Ch'i-ch'ao, *History of Chinese Political Thought during the Early Tsin Period,* translated by L. T. Chen (New York, 1930); Hu Shin, *The Development of the Logical Method in Ancient China* (Shanghai, 1922); D. T. Suzuki, *A Brief History of Early Chinese Philosophy* (London, 1914). There is a good deal of material on the philosophy of the period in Chen Huang-chang, *The Economic Principles oj Confucius and His School* (2 vols., New York, 1911).

The *Shih Chi* of Ssii-ma Ch'ien, a famous standard general history of China giving the story from the beginning and based on earlier Chinese works, and written at the close of the second and the beginning of the first century B.C., has been in part translated into French with extremely full and valuable prolegomena,

appendices, and notes, by Edouard Chavannes, in *Les Memoires Historiques de Se-ma Ts'icn* (5 vols., Paris, 1895-1905).

The fullest general histories of China in a European language are J.-A. M. de Moyriac de Mailla, *Histoire GdnSrale de la Chine* (13 vols., Paris, 1777-1785)—based upon a famous general history, the *T'ung Chien Kang Mu*—and Henri Cordier, *Histoire Generale de la Chine* (4 vols., Paris, 1920-1921). De Mailla is, however, not always trustworthy, even as a translation of the *T'ung Chien Kang Mu* (partly because the latter was revised after he had used it), and Cordier is based in part upon de Mailla.

By all odds the best secondary account in any language on the period